Table 8.1 - Electricity Sales

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	2001	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u> 2025</u>
Price by End-Use Sector ¹							
Residential	717	924	1,192	1,201	1,445	1,640	1,742
Commercial	488	751	1,055	1,085	1,471	1,816	2,003
Industrial	815	946	1,064	994	1,157	1,358	1,466
Transportation/Other 2	74	92	109	117	27	36	42
Total Sales	2,094	2,713	3,421	3,397	4,101	4,850	5,252
				ļ			
Direct Use ³	NA	115	183	205	202	230	254

Sources: EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook 2003*, DOE/EIA-0383 (2003), (Washington, D.C., January 2003), Table A8; EIA, *Annual Energy Review 2001*, DOE/EIA-0384(2001) (Washington, D.C., November 2002), Table 8.5.

Notes:

¹ Electricity retail sales to ultimate customers reported by electric utilities and other energy service providers.

² Other includes public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales through 2001. Transportation sector sales reported starting in 2010.

³ Commercial and industrial facility use of onsite net electricity generation; and electricity sales among adjacent or co-located facilities for which revenue information is not available.

Table 8.2 - Demand-Side Management

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Load Management Peak Load Reductions (MW) ¹	NA	7.911	10.027	11.928
Energy Efficiency Peak Load Reductions (MW) ²	NA	5,793	12,873	13,027
Total Peak Load Reductions (MW)	NA	13,704	22,901	24,955
Energy Savings (Million kWh)	NA	20,458	53,701	54,762
Costs (Million 2001 \$) ³	NA	1,489	1,599	1,639

Sources: EIA, *Annual Energy Review 2001*, DOE/EIA-0384(2001) (Washington, D.C., November 2002), Table 8.9 (1990-2000), and EIA, Electric Utilities Database (Form EIA-861), 2001, http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/eia861.html (fourth file in DBF for 2001).

Notes:

The actual reduction in peak load reflects the change in demand for electricity that results from a utility demand-side management program that is in effect at the time that the utility experiences its actual peak load as opposed to the potential installed peak load reduction capability. Differences between actual and potential peak reduction result from changes in weather, economic activity, and other variable conditions.

1 Load Management includes programs such as Direct Load Control and Interruptible Load Control, and beginning in 1997, "other types" of demand-side management programs. "Other types" are programs that limit or shift peak loads from on-peak to off-peak time periods, such as space heating and water heating storage systems.

² Energy efficiency refers to programs that are aimed at reducing the energy used by specific end-use devices and systems, typically without affecting the services provided. From 1989 to 1996, Energy Efficiency includes "other types" of demand-side management programs. Beginning in 1997, these programs are included under Load Management.

³ Cost data for 1990-2000 converted to 2001\$ using EIA AER 2001 Appendix E.

Table 8.3 – Electric Utility Sales, Revenue, and Consumption by Census Division and State, 2001

Census Division and	Sales	Revenue	Average Revenue	Electricity Consumption	Census Division and	Sales	Revenue		Electricity Consumption
State	(million kWh)	(million \$)	(¢/kWh)	(kWh/person)	State	(million kWh)	(million \$)	(¢/kWh)	(kWh/person)
New England	118,809	12,851	10.8	8,455	East South Central	298,816	15,972	5.3	17,427
Connecticut	30,531	2,937	9.6	8,889	Alabama	79,234	4,444	5.6	17,730
Maine	11,836	1,270	10.7	9,214	Kentucky	79,975	3,393	4.2	19,656
Massachusetts	52,663	6,062	11.5	8,227	Mississippi	44,287	2,775	6.3	15,486
New Hampshire	10,316	1,129	10.9	8,192	Tennessee	95,320	5,360	5.6	16,579
Rhode Island	7,847	846.582	10.8	7,405	West South Central	482,142	34,153	7.1	15,064
Vermont	5,617	606.661	10.8	9,164	Arkansas	41,732	2,524	6.0	15,487
Middle Atlantic	351,632	34,094	9.7	8,813	Louisiana	74,681	5,200	7.0	16,706
New Jersey	72,340	6,813	9.4	8,499	Oklahoma	49,667	3,032	6.1	14,315
New York	141,399	16,449	11.6	7,409	Texas	316,062	23,396	7.4	14,789
Pennsylvania	137,894	10,832			Mountain	221,840	•		11,885
East North Central	555,016			•	Arizona	62,282			
Illinois	135,685		6.9		Colorado	44,236			
Indiana	97,734					21,096			
Michigan	101,955				Montana	11,165			
Ohio	154,459			13,561	Nevada	28,167			,
Wisconsin	65,184		6.1		New Mexico	18,727			
West North Central	251,721	-		•		23,217		5.2	
lowa	39,213			•	Wyoming	12,950			•
Kansas	35,847	•		•	Pacific Contiguous	360,990	•		•
Minnesota	60,288	•		•	California	235,439	•		•
Missouri	73,213			•	Oregon	45,885	•		•
Nebraska	24,723				Washington	79,666			•
North Dakota	9,810	537.896			Pacific Noncontiguous	•	-		•
South Dakota	8,627	547.997		•	Alaska	5,428			•
South Atlantic	713,611	•		•		9,776	•		•
Delaware	10,665				U.S. Total	3,369,781	246,597	7.3	11,811
District of Columbia	9,410								
Florida	199,698			•					
Georgia	117,790	7,524	6.4	14,013					

Maryland	59,800	3,983	6.7	11,103
North Carolina	117,623	7,804	6.6	14,334
South Carolina	74,832	4,317	5.8	18,422
Virginia	96,123	5,951	6.2	13,356
West Virginia	27,669	1,403	5.1	15,364

Sources: EIA, Electric Utilities Database (Form EIA-861), 2001 http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/eia861.html and U.S. Census Bureau, Table ST-EST2002-01 - State Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2002, http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/ST-EST2002-01.php.

Notes:

Revenue in 2001 dollars.